

# They're Moving South

21 March 1858 S.L. Citizens agree to move.  
May 1858 They begin to move.

ing up breast works, loosening rocks on the heights, etc., preparing to resist the progress of the army.

**October.**—The "Mormon" settlements in Carson Valley were broken up; most of the settlers returned to G. S. L. City in the beginning of November.

—Samuel W. Richards succeeded Apostle Orson Pratt as president of the European mission.

**Mon. 5.**—Lot Smith, with a small company of men, surprised and burned two trains of government stores, near the Big Sandy and Green river.

**Sat. 10.**—The officers of the Utah expedition held a council of war at Ham's Fork, and decided that the army should march to G. S. L. Valley via Soda Springs. The following day the march was commenced, but after several days of slow and exhaustive traveling, the expedition was forced to return.

**Fri. 16.**—Major Joseph Taylor and Wm. R. R. Stowell, of the Utah militia, were taken prisoners by the U. S. troops near Ft. Bridger.

**November. Wed. 4.**—Col. Albert Sidney Johnston joined his command on Ham's Fork, with a small reinforcement.

**Fri. 6.**—Five hundred animals perished from cold and starvation around the U. S. army camp on Black's Fork.

**Mon. 16.**—The "Utah Army" went into winter quarters at Camp Scott, two miles from the site of Ft. Bridger and 115 miles from G. S. L. City.

**December. Fri. 4.**—Capt. John R. Winder was appointed to take charge of a picket guard, to be stationed at Camp Weber, at the mouth of Echo Canyon, to watch the movements of the U. S. soldiers during the winter. Two weeks later, when deep snow fell in the mountains, this guard was reduced to ten men. The remainder of the militia returned to their homes for the winter.

**Mon. 14.**—The Utah legislature convened in G. S. L. City and organized by electing Heber C. Kimball president of the Council and John Taylor speaker of the House.

**Mon. 21.**—The Utah legislature unanimously concurred in the message, policy and actions of Gov. Brigham Young, in stopping the army, etc.

**Tues. 22.**—An act disorganizing Green River County and attaching it to G. S. L. County, was approved.

## 1858.

Awaiting the arrival of the Federal army from the East, the Saints in Utah abandoned G. S. L. City and all their northern settlements and moved south, but most of them returned after peace was restored. Nearly all the Elders who had been on foreign missions returned home. In the spring of this year Kane County, Utah, was settled by Joshua T. Willes at Toquerville, and in the fall by Nephi Johnson and six others, who located Virgin City. San Bernardino, Cal., was vacated by the

Saints, who removed to Utah. Most of them settled at Parowan and Beaver. An edition of the Book of Mormon was published by James O. Wright and Co., 337 Broadway, New York, for speculative purposes and unauthorized by the Church.

**January. Wed. 6.**—A memorial from the members and officers of the Utah legislature to the President and Congress of the United States, praying for constitutional rights, etc., was signed in G. S. L. City.

**Sat. 16.**—A large mass meeting of citizens was held in the Tabernacle, G. S. L. City. A petition and resolution, setting forth the true state of affairs in Utah, were adopted, and, on motion, sent to the U. S. government at Washington.

**Tues. 19.**—Apostles Orson Pratt and Ezra T. Benson, and Elders John Scott and John M. Kay arrived in G. S. L. City from missions to Europe, and Geo. Q. Cannon, Joseph Bull and three other Elders from California.

**Fri. 22.**—The Utah legislature adjourned, without the occurrence of a negative vote on any question or action during the session.

**February. Sat. 6.**—Thorit Peck, formerly a member of the Mormon Battalion, died at Pleasant Grove, Utah Co., Utah.

**Fri. 19.**—Sixty-four Saints, mostly returning Elders, under the direction of Jesse Hobson, sailed from Liverpool, England, on the ship *Empire*, which arrived at New York March 20th.

**Wed. 24.**—Col. Thomas L. Kane arrived in G. S. L. City by way of Southern California. He came voluntarily for the purpose of bringing about a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties between the United States and Utah. After conferring with Gov. Brigham Young and other leading citizens, he went out to the army, which was encamped at Ft. Scott (near Ft. Bridger). There he had an interview with the new governor, Alfred Cumming, who concluded to accompany him to G. S. L. City.

**Thurs. 25.**—Geo. McBride and James Miller were killed and five other brethren wounded by a large party of Bannock and Shoshone Indians, near Fort Limhi, Oregon (now Idaho).

**March.**—Asa Calkin succeeded Samuel W. Richards as president of the European mission.

**Sun. 21.**—The citizens of G. S. L. City and the settlements north of it agreed to abandon their homes and go south, all the information derived from Eastern papers being to the effect that the approaching formidable army was sent to destroy them. Their destination, when starting, was by some supposed to be Sonora.

**Mon. 22.**—The ship *John Bright* sailed from Liverpool, England, with about ninety Saints, mostly Scandinavians, under the direction of Iver N. Iversen. The company arrived at New York April 23rd and at Iowa City May 1st.

**Wed. 31.**—Lyman Wight, once a member of the council of Twelve Apostles, died in Texas.

## The 1857 Move South

—Bailey Lake, one of a small party from Salmon river, traveling south, was killed by Indians on Bannock creek. The Indians also robbed the company of eleven horses.

**April. Mon. 5.**—Gov. Alfred Cumming and Col. Thos. L. Kane, with a servant each, left the army at Ft. Scott for the Valley. They arrived in G. S. L. City on the 12th. The new governor was kindly received by Pres. Brigham Young and other leading citizens and treated everywhere with "respectful attention."

**Sat. 10.**—The Saints who were settling on Ash Creek, southern Utah, were organized into a branch of the Church, called Toquerville, with Joshua T. Willis as president.

**Mon. 19.**—Gov. Alfred Cumming and Col. Thos. L. Kane examined the Utah library, where James W. Cummings showed them the records and seal of the U. S. District Court, alleged to have been destroyed by the Mormons. This accusation was one of the reasons why the army was ordered to Utah. A few days later the governor sent a truthful report to the government in relation to the affairs in the Territory.

**Tues. 20.**—Joseph Adair, one of the first settlers of Utah "Dixie", died at Washington, Washington Co., Utah.

**Sat. 24.**—Henry Jones was killed at Salem, Utah Co., Utah.

**May.**—The citizens of Utah, living north of Utah County, abandoned their homes and moved southward, leaving only a few men in each town and settlement to burn everything, in case the approaching troops, on their arrival in the Valley, should prove hostile.

**Wed. 5.**—The *Deseret News* having been removed from G. S. L. City to Fillmore, Millard Co., the first number of the paper published at that place was issued.

**Thurs. 13.**—Gov. Cumming left G. S. L. City for Camp Scott, for the purpose of removing his wife to the city. When he returned, June 8th, he found the city deserted by its inhabitants.

—Elder Samuel Francis Neslen, of G. S. L. City, Utah, died of consumption, in Williamsburg, N. Y., returning from a mission to England. He was buried in the Cypress Hill cemetery.

**Tues. 18.**—John Whittaker Taylor was born at Provo, Utah.

**June. Fri. 4.**—Jens Jørgensen and wife, Jens Terkelsen and Christian E. Kjerulf were murdered by Indians in Salt Creek Canyon, while traveling unarmed on their way to Sanpete Valley.

**Mon. 7.**—Ex-Gov. L. W. Powell, of Kentucky, and Major Ben McCullough, of Texas, sent as peace commissioners by the Federal government, arrived in G. S. L. City.

**Fri. 11.**—The peace commissioners met with Pres. Brigham Young and others in the Council House, G. S. L. City, and the difficulties between the United States and Utah were peaceably adjusted.

**Tues. 15.**—Commissioners Powell and McCullough visited Provo. The next day Mr. Powell addressed an audience of about four thousand persons in the Bowery, at Provo, Utah Co.

**Sat. 19.**—Col. Thos. L. Kane arrived in Washington, D. C. Soon afterwards he reported the situation in Utah to Pres. Buchanan.

**Mon. 21.**—A company of Elders returned to G. S. L. City from their missions in Europe, Canada and the States. A number of these had sailed from Liverpool on the ship *Underwriter*, Jan. 21st and others on the ship *Empire* Feb. 19th.

**Sat. 26.**—The army, under Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, passed through G. S. L. City and camped on the west side of the Jordan river. It subsequently marched to Cedar Valley, and there located Camp Floyd, about forty miles from the city.

**July. Thurs. 1.**—The First Presidency and a few others returned to their homes in G. S. L. City, from Provo. They were followed by most of the people, who likewise returned to their deserted city and settlements in the North, and resumed their accustomed labors.

**Sat. 3.**—Commissioners Powell and McCullough left G. S. L. City, en route for Washington, D. C.

**Fri. 9.**—A party of Elders, accompanied by a few immigrating brethren, arrived in G. S. L. City, under the leadership of Horace S. Eldredge.

**August. Thurs. 12.**—Eli Harvey Pierce, one of the Utah Pioneers of 1847, died in G. S. L. City.

**Mon. 16.**—Wm. Evans was killed by lightning near Beaver, Utah.

**September. Mon. 20.**—Iver N. Iversen's company of immigrating Saints arrived in G. S. L. City.

**Wed. 22.**—The *Deseret News* resumed its publication in G. S. L. City, after publishing twenty numbers at Fillmore.

**October. Tues. 12.**—Policeman Wm. Cooke was shot and mortally wounded, in G. S. L. City, by a ruffian named McDonald. He died on the 18th. The murderer escaped.

**Fri. 15.**—The remains of Josiah Call and Samuel Brown, of Fillmore, Millard Co., were found in a state of decomposition, near Chicken creek bridge, Juab Co. They had been murdered by Indians, Oct. 7th.

**Thurs. 28.**—Jacob Hamblin, with eleven men, left the settlement of Santa Clara, in southern Utah, to visit the Moquis or Town Indians, on the east side of the Colorado river. This was the beginning of intercourse with the Indians on that side of the Colorado and of the exploration of the country, which opened the way for colonization by the Saints.

**November.**—Notwithstanding President Buchanan's "Proclamation of Pardon," Judge Chas. E. Sinclair, in the Third District Court, urged the prosecution of the leading "Mormons" for alleged treason.

**Thurs. 4.**—Associate Justice John Cradlebaugh arrived in G. S. L. City, and U. S. District Attorney A. Wilson the following day.

**Mon. 22.**—The police in G. S. L. City were attacked and fired upon by a party of rowdies. Disturbances of the peace, robberies and stealing occurred frequently in the city at that time.

**December.—Thurs. 2.**—A violent wind